

# Mohave County Miner.

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## Interesting to Cyanidists.

What is claimed to be a new precipitation process for cyanide solutions is thus described by the inventor in the London Mining Journal: "The principal feature of the Cowper-Coles process is an aluminum cathode, which overcomes one of the chief difficulties appertaining to the economical recovery of gold from weak cyanide solutions by electrolysis. In the Siemens-Halske process lead foil or lead strips are used, the cutting up of which is a tedious matter. If several sheets are cut superimposed the strips cling together, and have to be carefully spread out one by one, so that the surface may be exposed to the solution. A clean-up is made every seven or eight weeks, when the wood frames carrying the lead strips are withdrawn, the lead strips removed and new substituted, the aniferous lead being ultimately melted down and conveyed to a central works to be cupelled. This method is both crude and expensive, the labor of fitting the strips into the frames is considerable, and the consumption of lead is a large item, having been computed by Mr. Von Gernet, at the Worcester mine, at one-tenth of a penny per ton of ore treated. The Cowper-Coles process overcomes these difficulties, aluminum plates being substituted for the lead foil, advantage being taken of the fact that a loose oxide is formed on the surface of the aluminum, which enables the deposited gold to be readily stripped or wiped from the cathodes as pure gold. Gold by this process has been successfully extracted from cyanide solutions, containing only .01 per cent. of cyanide of potassium, 2½ dwts. of gold to the ton of solution. The substitution of aluminum for lead foil or strip enables the gold to be obtained as pure gold and also daily returns to be made of the amount of gold recovered."

## The Public Responsible.

Boss Tweed, the original Tammany leader, once said he didn't care what the newspapers said about him, few of his fellows could read. The fact didn't save him, however; the other fellow could read and he was landed in the penitentiary. So it is not so much the facts a man's friends didn't know about him as it is the fact his enemies do know about him that determine the results of a man's career. An ignorant man casts just as potent a ballot as the shrewdest political student and citizen and his prejudices more frequently lead him astray and to hoist into position and power such men as "Little Sieve," Fred G. Hughes and that stripe of men who depend on and use an ignorant franchisee to get into place. If there is any one thing that suggests an educational qualification for citizenship it is such incidents as has just happened in Tucson and has occasionally cropped out all over the territory. If the taxpayers of Arizona desire to be protected they must place themselves behind a law that will cut out the ignorant vote which protects nobody's rights. The great body of citizens have rights that are far more vital to the public than the personal rights of an individual ignorant of our system of government and their duties under it, who demand an equal use of the suffrage with the citizen who conscientiously casts his ballot for the public welfare, and is well enough informed to do that without material error. Another and perhaps far more potent cause of bad government in the hands of bad men by the suffrage of the people is the matter of prejudice. How many men who regard themselves as reputable, well informed citizens, exercise the power of suffrage without prejudice?—Herald.

"The greatest, grandest, richest and best gold prospect in the United States," over the exact location of which there has long been considerable doubt, as it has been heard of in almost every part of the country, but it is now known to be "on the Seine river in Ontario, due north of Duluth;" the Rainy Lake, Minnesota, Herald says so. The same organ announces that "an English syndicate is going to buy it." The mines surrounding scenery is reported to be superb.

## The Passing of the Indian.

Under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institute systematized efforts are being made to preserve the language of the Indian tribes of America.

But an unexpected difficulty has confronted those engaged in the work. A gentleman whose duty it was to go out to some of the tribes and endeavor to have the members talk into a phonograph or graphophone, in order to secure a record of the tongue, reported that he found that but few Indians of the present day—and they are older ones—can speak a pure language. Said he:

"More than one-half of the Indians now on the reservations—and this is the case with all of the younger Indians—converse in English. It is not good English, but it is the kind they speak—a kind of pigeon English. I had the work of securing some Cherokee talk, and in doing so talked with a dozen leading men of the tribe."

"They admitted to me that they did not know one Cherokee who could speak pure Cherokee. They said it was with the greatest difficulty that they could get the boys and girls to speak in their native tongue at all, or to learn even the commonest words or phrases."

"A few of the Sioux Indians speak pretty well, but it is a mixture. In less than twenty years I do not think there will be an Indian in this country who can speak his native tongue perfectly. As far as the Indian children are concerned, they use six English words where they use one Indian word. The machines of the day will record the language if it is spoken into them, but the difficulty is to get Indians who can talk with the necessary degree of accuracy."

## What Next.

It seems odd to add the study of the noble game of poker to the curriculum of a young lady's education, but it is nevertheless true that an up-to-date and fashionable matron has actually engaged an expert poker player to teach her daughter how to play.

"Of course they are bound to gamble and they might as well play well as badly," argued their mother, so, by the way of a lighter accomplishment, the little blonde angels with their flying golden hair and highbred faces, may be seen seated at a table with the professional, intent upon the intricacies of the game.

One cannot help wondering who the "expert" poker player may be who is engaged to teach the aristocracy. Is he one of Bret Harte's dangerous fascinators with a soft voice and perfect manner, or is he one of the flashy gentlemen of the profession who wear diamond studs and conspicuous neckties, or simply a "tough," accustomed to pluck pigeons in the Bowery? It would be interesting to know the sort of man that would be selected to teach young ladies to gamble with the best results.

Another new idea which has obtained vogue is to engage a real "nigger minstrel" dancer to teach clog dancing to the children of the elite of New York. Well, indeed may the old-fashioned mothers whose daughters, like themselves in their girlhood, have been brought up on the conventional lines of ladylike propriety, hold up their hands in amazement and exclaim, "What next!"—N. Y. Tribune.

Seattle is making a tremendous effort to establish her supremacy as an outfitting point for the Klondike argonauts. The Post-Intelligencer of that city lately issued a fine special edition illustrating the advantages of Seattle. While it is a commendable stroke of journalistic enterprise it is nevertheless open to some criticism. A correspondent some weeks since addressed a letter to the editor of this paper, asking him to warn the Klondikers against buying supplies in Seattle because the English tariff there on adds so materially to the cost in Alaska as to work an injury to the miners. The writer in question stated that supplies bought in Victoria were not subjected to that duty, and consequently those going into the Klondike would save money by giving Seattle the go-by and purchasing in Victoria. If this lat-

ter statement is true, the Post-Intelligencer ought not to conceal this fact, but should rather seek to enlighten the gold hunter fully in the premises. It is had enough to be disappointed in seeking for gold in a country so inhospitable as Alaska without being robbed by custom house officials before one has a chance to begin the quest.—Denver Record.

## Helium in a Mine.

Helium, it will be recollected, is a chemical element which was known to exist in the sun and some of the stars long before it had been discovered on the earth. When found on our globe, two years ago, it was discovered in a rare mineral of Norway named cleveite. Since then cleveite has been in demand in chemical laboratories, and its rarity has made it costly. Recently a mine was opened near Ryfylke, Norway, containing an abundance of cleveite, together with several other rare minerals. The cleveite from this mine, examined in London, has been found rich in helium, and it sells for about five dollars a pound.

## The Gold Pan.

After experimenting with the horn spoon, saucers, Rottle spoon, the baton, pointed tumblers and all sorts of appliances, there is nothing to compare with the old, original, California 20 inch gold pan, stamped out of one piece of sheet iron, with an angle of, say 30 degrees and no crease in the bend. With this tool and a five minutes instruction, but with considerable experience, one can rapidly reach a rough estimate of the value per ton in gravel or panned rock. That is something that the fire assay cannot do for the prospector.—The Engineering Magazine.

"I can take a minute crystal of permanganate of potash, said a New York doctor to an exchange scribe, "drop it in the water containing the bacilli of the mosquito, and the oxidation that takes place will almost instantly kill every atom of life that may be present. I will show you how to kill mosquitos or show you how to develop them. The quantity is one part to 1,500 parts, and 25 cents' worth will be sufficient to operate on a ten acre area. A handful will be enough. It may be scattered around, a few crystals at a time, widely apart, and I promise that the production of mosquito germs will be immediately stopped. In my laboratory I have killed the germs in a 1,000 gallon tank with a pinch of permanganate. There is no reason in the world why vast sections of swamp land should not be treated in the same way. A little care will save endless annoyance and destroy billions of the insects."

## A Big Bag Factory.

The Davis Bros Bag Company is the largest bag manufacturing concern in the world, with factories at Omaha, St. Louis, Minneapolis, West Superior and New Orleans.

The manager announces: "Plans have been completed whereby we will open a factory at San Francisco for the manufacture of all kinds of bags. At the start the plant will give employment to not less than 100 persons, which number will undoubtedly be increased very materially as the work progresses. "The Pacific Coast country uses annually about 30,000,000 jute sacks of different sizes, all of which, with the exception of about 4,000,000, come from India. For a time we shall rent buildings in San Francisco, but eventually we expect to build and put in as complete a plant as there is in the world."

The United States circuit court of appeals, on the 19th inst., decided the case of the Carson City Gold and Silver Mining Company, plaintiff in error, against the North Star Mining Company, defendants in error, involving the question of whether an owner of mining property formed by the consolidation of several mining locations had the right to follow the ledge or vein under the surface of another mining property, when none of the owners of the separate locations would have such right. While not deciding this abstract question, the appellate court affirmed the decision of the trial court, which specifically gave the North Star Mining Company the right to follow the ledge outcroppings on its property, under the surface of the mining property of the Carson City Gold and Silver Mining Company.

## Notice.

Notice is hereby given that neither the Ora Plata or Mariposa mines, nor the owner thereof, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the lessees thereon in working said mines.

J. W. GERRITT.

Kingman, March 3, 1897.

## Mining by Stock Companies.

The time is coming when mining will be mining and not stock juggling. Then it will be in better favor. It is true that stock investments have developed and helped to develop many mines, but to injudicious investments in stocks real mining owes the only odium attached to it. Every man interested in mining views its inclination to drift into legitimate channels with particular satisfaction.—Alma Bulletin.

Quite true, neighbor; but did it ever occur to you that "injudicious investments" in real estate or anything else are very apt to cast odium on the particular commodity involved. Stock companies, properly managed, represent an ideal form of development of mines. The magnitude of the undertaking is in a majority of cases quite beyond individual resources. A thousand men combining can do easily and without inconvenience what one man is undertaking and failing to do casts discredit on real mining. So that it is a common saying that mining is a gamble and such a man is not lucky. Mining can be made the occasion for gambling and frequently is, but not any more so than dealing in wheat, corn or oats. The difference between the two is that the mining "gamble" frequently develops a great wealth-producing industry; whereas, gambling in wheat futures simply emphasizes the difference in the cleverness of men in transferring the possessions of some one else to their own pockets.

"If men were wise and loved each other" there would be no injudicious investments in mining or any other kind of stocks.—Denver Record.

Engineering work is to be immediately resumed on the Arizona Pacific railroad which is to be built from the Deming & Silver City road to this city as soon as it can be pushed through. It will reach this city by way of the Gila valley to Florence, thence across the mesa to Phoenix. The actual construction of that road will probably begin early in the new year. It will be an important factor in the business of the people building it, affording as it will the shortest cut between Galveston on the east coast and San Francisco.—Phoenix Herald.

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